# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#636 AUGUST 17, 1974

Packet #636
August 17, 1974

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CORRECTION: In packet #635, on the front cover, we left out:

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collective: Minton Brooks, Ellen Garvey, Cidne Hart, Barbara Plog, Sandy Shea, Mike Shuster, Ron Sirak, Nancy Stiefel

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continued from page 8 -- U.S. Economic Domination of Puerto Rico

-- Behind the Superport plan are such companies as EXXON and Gulf; the plan is essential to their oil importation and refining needs, and would represent a doubling or tripling of present U.S. investment on the island.

Sectors of the growing movement for the independence of Puerto Rico are opposing the Superport and the copper and nickel mining plans. This opposition is based on the increased realization of the Puerto Rican people of just what U.S. economic penetration means to their country. Poverty, unemployment, sterilization, forced migration, pollution are the legacies of being a "democratic Commonwealth" of the United States.

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The Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee is building a national demonstration for New York on October 27 to demand independence for Puerto Rico. It needs the support of both organizations and individuals and there are a variety of things that people can do. Color posters are available for 50¢, buttons for 25¢. To help, write to: Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee, PO Box 319, Cooper Station New York, N.Y. 10003 or call (212) 673-0540.

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(See packet #588 for a story on HEW sterilization regulations.)

FEDERAL HOSPITAL STERILIZES HUNDREDS OF INDIAN WOMEN IN OKLAHOMA

*(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following story is taken from Akwesasne Notes.)*

CLAREMORE, OKLA. (LNS)--Independent investigations taking place in Oklahoma reveal that in the month of July alone, the Indian Health Service (IHS) hospital, run by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has performed sterilizations on 48 Native American women, most of whom are in their twenties. Hospital records show that several hundred sterilizations have been done in the last two years. And at the same time that a virtual sterilization campaign has existed, many Indian patients have been turned away by the hospital on the grounds that there were not sufficient funds to care for them.

The operations performed on the women were hysterectomies--the complete removal of the uterus, or bilateral tubal litigation--the tying of tubes in the female reproductive system. Both methods are permanent. In normal medical practice, hysterectomies are rare in women of childbearing age, unless there is evidence of cancer or other medical danger.

"In most medical circles, any hysterectomy under age 40 must be approved by a medical review board," explains Dr. Connie Uri, a Choctaw/Cherokee physician who has been investigating the Claremore hospital for a couple of years.

Further, there are guidelines set by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), which state that any woman wishing to be sterilized can have surgery performed at her request--but only after a 72-hour waiting period. Her husband must also sign in approval, and the physician is required to explain that the woman will not be deprived of any benefits, such as welfare, if she does not have the operation.

It was only after public outcry and the filing of legal suits against the forced sterilization of welfare women and mental health patients, that the HEW began to set up regulations in Jan., 1974, for federally funded sterilizations. And by February, groups like the American Civil Liberties Union and the Health Research Group, a non-profit public interest group, protested the HEW regulations, explaining that the policy would condone the illegal sterilization of millions.

It is clear from case histories of Native American women who have undergone IHS sterilization in Oklahoma that the HEW guidelines that do exist are not enforced and that the regulations are insufficient. One woman was coerced into consenting to the operation after being harassed by social workers and hospital personnel, who told her that she was a bad mother and drank too much, and that her children would be placed in foster homes. Now she has remarried and wants to have children--but it is too late.

Sterilization practices at Claremore were exposed in the course of complaints about other discriminatory practices at the hospital. To begin with, Indian nurses complained about the personnel practices of the white administrator and white supervisor of nursing.

When the nine member Indian Advisory Board, a group appointed by tribal council, did not respond to the nurses' complaints, a group of concerned people came to the hospital, pitched a tipi on the lawn and raised the American Indian Movement flag on the hospital mast.

Soon other hospital practices were exposed, including the accounts that surgery is being done by employees not licensed to do so in cases where Oklahoma law requires a licensed physician.

In addition, many doctors say they have ordered vital medicines for their patients who could not afford them, yet the hospital had neither the medicines, nor the funds to obtain them.

HEW official Robert Hayward claims that any Indian at any time can receive the full range of services from any IHS hospital. Yet Indians living farther than 30 miles from the Claremore hospital are routinely denied admission.

The hospital claims it turns the Indians away because they are not sick enough to be admitted. Yet these same patients have sought care at hospitals in Tulsa, where they were found ill enough for admission. One woman with pneumonia, for example, was billed $1400 by the Tulsa hospital before being released.

A team of negotiators --Dr. Connie Uri, who practices medicine in California, registered nurse Phyllis Jackson, a Creek Indian, and Milo Fat Beaver, an inhalation therapist--are now raising these issues. In addition to negotiating, the group has set up a clinic in the tipi, offering services which patients prefer to obtain there, or which are unavailable to them at the hospital.

Area director of IHS John Davis, a Creek/Seminole, spent the night of August 7 listening to grievances. While he has the power to fire hospital employees, he has said he will not fire the non-Indian employees.

Meanwhile, Connie Uri seeks more information about the sterilizations, which Native American women have told her about at powwows and events where she has assisted with health care. She has discovered that various IHS hospitals around the country have sterilized women, usually a day or so after childbirth. Numerous women have come to her asking how they can once again have children.

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GAY GROUP PROTESTS "MARCUS WELBY, M.D."

NEW YORK (LNS)--The National Gay Task Force is currently protesting an episode of "Marcus Welby, M.D." scheduled to appear in the fall. The show deals with the rape of a high school boy by his male science teacher, and the program centers on reassuring the boy that "he is still a man."

After initial protests, ABC-TV inserted a line in the script saying that the teacher was not gay, but the Task Force is unimpressed. "They wouldn't dare do a show where a black man rapes a White high-school girl, becuse they know that blacks would be outraged at the depiction," said a spokesperson for the Gay Task Force.

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## LORDSTOWN GM WORKERS ENTER SIXTH WEEK OF STRIKE
## "GM SAYS IT HAS THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY EVERY SECOND YOU'RE IN THE PLANT."

LORDSTOWN, OHIO (LNS)--A strike by over 7,500 autoworkers at General Motors' Lordstown, Ohio plant is in its sixth week, with no end in sight. At issue are some 5,000 outstanding grievances with the company--most to do with speed-up on the line--and the negotiating of a local supplement to the national contract.

"It's not money we're after," explained one worker, who went on to say that a "satisfactory work pace"--in the workers' estimation, not the company's--is what they seek.

The move for a strike came almost a year ago, when the Lordstown Vega and van assembly workers voted in the fall of 1973 to go out on strike if they couldn't get a good local contract. (Local contracts are worked out by individual locals after the national contract has been negotiated.)

The company stalled talks for several weeks, and in January, the local gave the International United Auto Workers (UAW) notice that it wanted permission to strike. Six months later, the local got the go ahead. The strike began July 12.

Local union elections were held in May and in a significant vote, 80% of the previous local leaders were swept out of office. As one workers put it: "Across the board, people were pretty much dissatisfied."

Much of the dissatisfaction came from the heavy workload in the plant and the union's lack of effort to alleviate it. GMAD--General Motors Assembly Division--has been managing the Lordstown plant for over two years now and was the source of similar worker tension in the 1972 strike at Lordstown.

"GMAD--cutthroat management, efficiency-plus," said one worker bitterly describing the company's unceasing efforts to cut costs and jobs in order to make higher profits. GM plans to gradually convert all of its plants to GMAD management. "I think there are about 25 GMAD plants now," the worker continued, "and they're all beset with the same kind of labor problems. At least five GMAD plants were either on strike or planning to when we began ours.

"GM-- and I've heard a supervisor actually say this--says it has the right to occupy every second of every minute you're in the plant; that they have the right to give you as much work as you can possibly take. We do 101 cars an hour--that's almost two cars a minute. It bothers workers. It's tedious and doesn't do much for job enrichment," he said sarcastically.

Unfortunately for the workers, the UAW has very little say in determining the work pace according to the new national contract it signed last fall. The company sets the pace, and if a union member feels the pace is unfair he or she files a "78" grievance. The complaint then goes through the standard grievance procedure between the company and the union.

One such dispute last October caused a wildcat strike--GM called it an "illegal work stoppage"--which shut down the plant for a day and a half.

The wildcat stemmed from GM's sudden firing of four union committeepeople for protesting GM policies. At issue was the company's tactic of putting "new-hires" (people who have worked less than 90 days) into jobs which other union members have filed "78" grievances on, complaining of the workload. GM continues to put new-hires into the job until it can find someone who can or will do the work. New-hires are a good bet since they have no plant security and, afraid of losing their jobs, are generally willing to work at anything.

The committeepeople refused however to take the regular workers off the job so that the new-hires could go on, and GM fired them on the spot. The next day, October 18, some 2,500 workers walked out in support of the committeepeople. All those who walked out were given "Article 117" disciplinary points on their records when they returned.

In June, a Lordstown worker in the "final process" part of the plant, was killed when a large overhead pulley hanging from a loose pin separated and fell, crushing the skull of a worker below. "There's no doubt about it," said one worker. "With preventative maintenance, it could have been prevented."

Although confidence in the new local leadership is high, most Lordstown workers do not think very highly of the International's role in the strike. "The International wouldn't even talk with us until we threatened to strike. It's really bad here [in the plant]; everybody's pissed off at the International. Guys in the plant are getting it from both ends--the company and the union."

It is also a fairly widely-held suspicion that, in the words of one worker, "perhaps the company and the International have something going." The suspicions stem from the fact that, although the local called for a strike in January, it wasn't okayed until June--a more profitable time for the company to sustain a strike if it had to.

"It's common knowledge that GM had a two to three week backlog of cars when we started this strike, and they wouldn't start hurting for a while. But things are getting a little tighter for them now," he said.

According to union sources, there were 15 local demands still on the negotiating table and 1500 grievances still to be worked out as of August 16, and no one really knows when the strike will end.

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## SONGS OF WORKING PEOPLE AVAILABLE ON NEW RECORD

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--Prairie Fire, a young working class man and woman who compose and perform songs from the struggles of working people, have come out with a 45-size 33 rpm record. The 3 songs, among their most popular on the West Coast, are "Slow Down," "We Have Fed You All For a Thousand Years," and "Out of Gas."

You can get the record by writing to United Front Press, PO Box 40099, San Francisco, Ca. 94140, or by calling (415) 647-6727. It's $1.50 apiece; 20% off on 20 or more; bookstore rates available at 40%.

## OKLAHOMANS FIGHT UTILITY HIKE, CITY EXPANSION; "I SEE IT AS THE BEGINNING OF ORGANIZED RESISTANCE"

by Jodey Bateman

LIBERATION News Service

NORMAN, Okla. (LNS)--Citizens of Norman, Oklahoma -- from elderly people on fixed incomes to working people, students and the hairiest of streetfreaks -- have banded together to fight a proposed city utility rate hike meant to finance city aid for expansion of the area.

The Norman, Oklahoma Citizens for Civic Responsibility (NCCR) established itself on June 18 at a Norman City Council meeting at which the council announced its intention to raise the city utility rates. Mike Wright and John Hancock asked all people interested in fighting the rate hike to meet with them and form the NCCR.

According to John, a former ministerial student, the rate hike is supposed to finance the expansion of the water treatment plant, four new sewage lift stations, and three new fire stations. These will enable builders to cover large areas of Norman with developments and apartment complexes.

"I think by 1990 there may be an urban strip from Oklahoma City to Dallas, like on the Eastern seaboard," says Mike Wright, a former sociology graduate assistant at Oklahoma University in Norman. He spent four months in federal prison at the beginning of this year for trespassing on Tinker Air Force Base in an anti-war demonstration in May of 1972.

"Already it's almost all built up from Oklahoma City to Norman. And the way towns south of Norman along Interstate 35 are expanding their city limits, they're making room for more building. The banks like it. The real estate people like it. The contractors like it.

"But the farmers and small town people don't like it. It's going to change their whole way of life. If they want to stop it, they're going to have to organize," he adds.

Norman had a building boom in the late 1960's after Lake Thunderbird was built to enlarge the city's water supply. The lake flooded most of Little Axe, a Shawnee Indian community. The Bureau of Indian Affairs persuaded the Indians to accept a minimal settlement for their land and they were told that they would get a concession on the lake selling bait and renting boats. Instead, the concession went to a company which has similar concessions at several Oklahoma state parks.

Much of the housing built during the boom is now deserted; huge ugly apartment complexes only half-occupied, many of them built of such flimsy materials that they are falling apart. Evidently the banks, construction and real estate companies want the people of Norman to finance the new building boom by voting the money for the necessary facilities.

"I see the NCCR as a beginning of organized resistance," says Mike Wright, "and hopefully people in other towns will follow the NCCR example."

NCCR leaflets helped get a standing room only crowd of about 500 at the next city council meeting. Many of them were old people on fixed incomes who would be seriously hurt by the combination of the rate hike with rocketing costs of food and medicine.

The City Council tried to exhaust the crowd by delaying the debate on the rate hike for several hours while they detailed elaborately how many city needs were going to be cut even with the rate increase.

Finally Randy Floyd of NCCR got to speak. Randy was a Marine bomber pilot in Vietnam. He was in prison this spring for trespassing in the same antiwar demonstration Mike Wright was arrested in.

There was so much loud applause after Randy's speech against the rate hike that Mayor Charlie Dunn asked the "enthusiastic student section" to quiet down, since so few voters showed up at the campus precincts.

This irked the audience, which was mostly working people over 40.

Women were especially angry with Mayor Dunn's patronizing remarks after Mrs. Sylvia Martin spoke against the rate hike. He said that since Mrs. Martin shows up at every City Council meeting, he was "indulging" her by letting her speak.

The final decision on the rate hike was delayed until the next City Council meeting. But the next night the NCCR announced a petition campaign for a referendum to do away with the rate hike and to pass an ordinance prohibiting the city from raising taxes without a vote of the people.

To get the propositions on the ballot, the petition needs 1,047 signatures. So far it has over 7,000. (City employees have told the NCCR they were told not to sign if they wanted to keep their jobs.)

The NCCR expects the city will refuse the petition on the grounds that the rate increase is an administrative decision, not a legislative one, and therefore not subject to referendum. If that happens the NCCR will take the issue to court. If the city wins in court, the NCCR will circulate a petition for the recall of Mayor Dunn.

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## WOMAN BACKS ABORTION AND HER CHILD IS DENIED BAPTISM

MARLBORO, Mass, (LNS)--Catholic priests at Immaculate Conception Church in Marlboro, Massachusetts have refused to baptize a child because the boy's mother took a public position favoring abortion.

Carol Morreale, the child's mother, spoke at a hearing on July 29 in favor of a plan by birth control advocate William Baird to open an abortion clinic in the small, industrial city. Because of that support, the church has refused to perform the baptism.

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Please send news or money to LNS, 160 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y. 10027. Phone (212) 749-2200 !!!

## HOAX IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD SETS OFF HOUSE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON D.C. (LNS) -- Security forces in the House of Representatives flew into a tizzy on August 15 when it was discovered that two fraudulent statements were read into the previous day's Congressional Record and attributed to House members. One of the statements, attributed to Rep. Earl E. Landgrebe (R-Ind.), called for Gerald Ford to appoint Richard Nixon Vice President, and then resign. The other, bearing the name of Rep. John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio), sang the praises of the military junta in Chile.

Both of the congressmen have well established credentials as right-wingers. Two days before Nixon resigned, Landgrebe stated he would support the President to the end, "even if we both have to be taken out of the White House and shot." Ashbrook ran a token campaign against Nixon for the 1972 Republican Presidential nomination on the platform that Nixon was not far right enough.

Excerpts from the statement bearing Landgrebe's name follow:

*"Mr. Speaker, former President Nixon's mother was a saint, by his own admission in his farewell message to the White House staff. But he omitted mention of his own saintly qualities in that wonderful and touching address. Richard Nixon was profane, but more often he was simply unintelligible or irrelevant. He bombed Indochina back to the stone age, but he owned and loved a beaufiful Irish setter, King Timahoe. He impounded funds intended for basic human needs, but he could play three different songs on the piano...*

*"...As you know, I was a faithful supporter of our embattled President to the bitter, sour end, stating even that I would be shot with him if necessary. Many wonderful people wrote me recommending this course. I hope you will join me in reaffirming such faith right now."*

Landgrebe then encourages President Ford to name Nixon Vice President and then resign to restore to the nation *"its rightful, right-thinking and right-leaning leadership."*

Here are excerpts from the statement attributed to representative Ashbrook:

*"Mr. Speaker, I have lately been disgusted and dismayed by the ranting of the pink fellow-travelers and liberal dupes in our great Nation against the government of our military allies in the beleagured land of Chile.*

*"Phony charges of torture and denial of so-called 'human rights' abound nowadays in the left-leaning press. The real question which these apologists for Marxism never confront, is this: Why did the valiant generals, the defenders of civilization in Latin America, cut short the reign of the dictator Allende and his atheistic henchmen--and hench women?*

*"...Allende and his followers sought a rebellion against the laws of nature.*

*"In any free society these laws include the right to exploit the underclass, the right to summary execution of the lawless, and the rights of American investors in our system of free world enterprise. The military government--which has promised to return democratic formalities after their job is done--should be commended, not condemned, for their efforts to return the resources--and the workers--of Chile to their rightful American owners. The benefits for all concerned of this policy are obvious...*

*"...To return to my original point: the Enemy within America must be relentlessly pursued, and dealt with in the spirit of the example set by our Chilean friends."*

The statements printed in the Extension of Remarks section of the daily Congressional Record are not actual speeches made on the House floor but rather written statements submitted by Congresspeople to be printed in the Record. Representatives dropped what they wish to be printed in boxes around the House building and they are collected and taken to the Government Printing Office.

Announcing plans to tighten security measures concerning submission of pieces for the Congressional Record, Speaker of the House Carl Albert said, "The chair views this matter with extreme concern and intends to get to the bottom of this matter." One of the plans to prevent a similar occurrence is to have representatives sign what they submit.

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## TEXAS POLICE KEEP FILES ON OPPONENTS OF NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

DALLAS, Texas (LNS) -- The Texas state police have been keeping their own "enemies list" of activists aimed at those who oppose the building of a nuclear power plant.

The Texas Department of Public Safety has admitted compiling a dossier on Robert W. Pomeroy, an airline pilot, who organized a group called Citizens Association for Sound Energy. The group has opposed an atomic power plant that was being considered by the Dallas City Council.

The file was kept, according to the police, because their intelligence service had been advised that some opponents of nuclear installations might sabotage power transmission lines. It contained a report that Pomeroy had been seen talking to a socialist and the conclusion of an unnamed source that Pomeroy's organization was "a front group, possibly for a Ralph Nader action."

The police, who claim that the file on Pomeroy has now been destroyed, will not say where they got their information or what evidence it was based on. Nor will they disclose how many other "suspected saboteurs" they have investigated or whether the department still keeps dossiers on them.

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JUST A REMINDER FOLKS: LNS WILL BE ON VACATION FOR A WEEK AND A HALF FROM AUGUST 24-SEPTEMBER 4. THE OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED UP TIGHT DURING THAT TIME.

(see #627 for more background on the recent trials)

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON SO. KOREAN PRESIDENT FAILS, POLITICAL REPRESSION CONTINUES TO MOUNT

SEOUL, South Korea(LNS)--An assassination attempt on South Korean President Park Chung Hee on August 14. Shots rang out as Park was making a televised Independence Day address. Although he escaped injury by ducking down behind the bullet-proof podium, his wife, who was seated behind him, was wounded in the head and died hours later.

Immediately after the assassination attempt, security police leapt in front of the podium and returned fire, wounding the assassin and killing a 17-year old girl in the choir.

As soon as the wounded, including Park's wife, were dragged off the stage, Park, undaunted, resumed his speech and upon completion, received a standing ovation. As he sat on the podium he was informed of his wife's condition but did not leave.

Shortly after the assassination attempt on Park, the Ministry of National Affairs announced a national emergency, ordering all police officers to report for duty. The unsuccessful assassin was identified as a Korean who had been living in Japan. He was a member of the Korean Youth League, an anti-Park group there.

In recent months, Park has become internationally notorious for his enforcement of an increasingly repressive regime aimed at maintaining total dictatorial power over the South Korean people. In fact, while Park was addressing the crowd of 1500 at the Independence Day festivities, a military court was sentencing another 36 people who in some way had opposed the Park regime.

Just the day before, on August 13, 12 more students were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 10 to 20 years in connection with anti-government demonstrations they had partcipated in earlier this year.

In addition, an ex-President, a Roman Catholic bishop, and two Protestant leaders, were all sentenced, bringing the number of Park's critics convicted and sentenced to 171. More are expected to follow.

In all cases, the charges are simply violations of Park's April 3 Emergency Decree which says that any criticism of his regime is illegal, and punishable with sentences up to and including death. This decree was issued by Park in response to mounting demonstrations demanding democracy in South Korea. Late in 1972, Park had already ammended the Korean constitution giving himself virtually unlimited power and permitting him to stay in power without elections. Since the Emergency Decree was issued over one thousand South Koreans have been arrested, tortured and/or tried by military courts simply for opposing Park.

The military trials--which have been going on now for several months--are held in secret. Foreign correspondents are barred from attending, and the tightly controlled Korean press does not report the proceedings. Only the defendant's lawyer and a close family member are allowed to attend, and people have reported being severely tortured during these interrogations.

The sentences imposed by these courts are also extremely harsh. Thus far, nine persons have been sentenced to death--including Kim Ji Ha, South Korea's leading poet. About 20 people got life imprisonment, and the rest received 10-20 year prison terms at hard labor.

An Amnesty International Report based on a fact finding trip to Seoul in July, verified that there are presently 1100 prisoners in South Korea convicted of or charged with "political crimes."

There are international ramifications to Park's regime as well, particularly due to the fact that several of those persons who have been arrested are Japanese. One case which is creating considerable tension between Japan and Korea is that of Kim Jae Dung, President Park's 1971 election opponent who was kidnapped from Tokyo by Koreans last year.

Despite what Japanese police consider to be strong evidence linking the kidnapping to South Korean officials, the South Korean Ministry said Aug. 13 that there was no evidence of official involvement and that they had closed their investigation of the kidnapping. Thus although he was illegally seized, Kim Jae Dung will not be allowed to return to Japan until his trial for alleged violation of the election law is over. (Even then, it will depend on the outcome.)

In Japan there have been massive protests demanding Kim's release as well as a "drastic re-evaluation of Japan's Korean policy including the suspension of aid." The fact that Park's attempted assassin is from Japan will certainly increase the tension between the two countries.

International criticism of the Park regime has been mounting on all sides due to the continually growing wave of arrests, political trials, and harsh sentences. Protests have come from many European countries but the Nixon administration conspicuously did nothing to publicly disassociate itself from the policies of the U.S.-backed dictator.

Only recently did the U.S. government finally issue any semi-critical statement. President Ford said--through his press secretary--that he was "concerned" about South Koreans being put into prison for their politcial beliefs. And he announced on August 12 that the present U.S. Ambassador to South Korea--Philip Habib--will be replaced. (Habib is felt by many observors in Seoul to have given a free hand to Park in trying to crush opposition.)

But only one week before he took the oath of office, Ford met with Japanese Diet members and responded to their questions on repression in South Korea by asking, "And you think North Korea is less repressive? Don't you think we need to pressure North Korea to change its course too?"

Even more revealing of the United States' position with regard to the Park regime's repression are statements made by Secretary of State Kissinger before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee on July 24.

Kissinger told the subcommittee that "The Un-

ited States has "continued military and economic assistance when we would not have recommended many of the actions that were taken by the government of South Korea" because "the stability and security of Korea are crucial to the security of the East Asia area."

"Where we believe the national interest is at stake," Kissinger continued, "we proceed even when we don't approve (of a country's policies)."

The U.S. is presently giving millions of dollars worth of military aid to Park's regime and still has 38,000 troops stationed in South Korea.

Still, for the first time since the Korean War, pressure is mounting within Congress to at least cut down on the amount of support going to the Park government.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted August 13 to cut proposed military aid to South Korea from $241.5 million to $140 million. But this still has to be approved by the full Senate, the House-Senate conference, and then the president, who has consistently urged Congress not to make any defense spending cutbacks.

Even if the cutbacks are finally approved, there will be no drastic suspension of aid, but rather a gradual reduction in Pentagon aid over the next two years. Meanwhile, the repression imposed by Park's regime will continue--and with U.S. support.

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(See graphics for document submitted as evidence.)

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE IGNORED TESTIMONY ON POLITICAL PAYOFFS TO FORD; LOBBYIST TESTIFIED HE CHANNELED MONEY TO FORD AND GOP IN EXCHANGE FOR FAVORS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Gerald Ford has rolled into office on a wave of almost completely uncritical support from both his former colleagues in Congress and the media. Yet, even beyond his 25-year House voting record in which he has opposed almost all domestic spending in favor of increased militarization, there are some dark clouds behind Ford's silver smile.

One of those clouds was explored in nearly 100 pages of testimony by a single witness during the House Judiciary Committee's hearings when Ford was nominated to be Vice President in October, 1973. The witness, Robert Winter-Berger, a former Washington lobbyist, charged that he had personally paid Ford $15,000 for various favors during a five year period and, in return for still more favors, had channelled $125,000 to finance Republican Party campaigns at the request of Ford.

Before testifying to the House committee, Winter-Berger had detailed his accusations against Ford in a book called The Washington Payoff in which he tells of his activities as a Washington lobbyist. Winter-Berger also told of his payments to Ford in a signed affidavit which was used as the basis of an October, 1973 Jack Anderson article dealing with Ford's openness to political payoffs.

In the affidavit for Anderson, Winter-Berger explained that "between 1966 and 1969 I personally loaned Gerald Ford in the neighborhood of $15,000.... This money was never repaid. I never asked for repayment and it was never offered. At other times he complained that he was short of money. The loans were made in amounts of $50 to $250."

Winter-Berger also added that "I helped arrange for $125,000 to be contributed to the Republicans by Francis Kellog, now a high State Department official.

"I arranged for Kellog to meet at least twice with Gerald Ford at Kellog's request. Ford agreed to help Kellog get a government post. Kellog was seeking the ambassadorship to Kenya. I have correspondence in my possession which proves that Kellog was in touch with Herbert Kalmbach in reference to this desired appointment.

"All of the $125,000 contributed by Kellog was contributed at the suggestion of Ford."

This affidavit, in addition to The Washington Payoff, was submitted as evidence to the Judiciary Committee. The House at that time wanted a replacement for Spiro Agnew, aware of the fact that the person chosen might someday have to replace Richard Nixon. Ford, as a 25-year veteran of the House, was "one of their own" and, as a result, most of those questioning Winter-Berger spent most of their time trying to discredit his testimony against Ford.

Winter-Berger explained, though, that a man named Nathan Voloshen gave him most of the $15,000 which he passed on to Ford. Voloshen, in return, would have an "in" with the then-House minority leader. "What Nathan Voloshen was doing," said Winter-Berger, "was buying what he thought was an ear at court....There was a lot in it for him...if Jerry Ford became Speaker of the House, and if I knew Jerry Ford."

Another particularly interesting case involved a Dutch doctor, Alfred Buytendorp, who purchased Winter-Berger's assistance to help find a legal loophole to remain in the U.S. Buytendorp paid Winter-Berger over $2,000 for his services and between February and May, 1968, Ford and Winter-Berger were in almost constant communication on the matter.

Winter-Berger submitted to the Judiciary Committee a dozen letters written to him by Ford, explaining the activities Ford was involved in on behalf of Buytendorp. In one of the letters Ford urged, "don't hesitate to contact us here if we need to lend a hand."

Finally, the efforts paid off and the case was resolved in favor of Buytendorp. At that time Ford sent a letter to Winter-Berger, dated May 20, 1968, saying, "You will be relieved, I know, and I am delighted that all went well after the General Consul had his personal attention called to the case."

Ford added, "It has been a pleasure for me to get this worked out for you. It's really been like a game of chess, hasn't it?" The letter was signed, "Warmest personal regards, Jerry."

Since all the payments to Ford were made in cash there were no records that he had received money from Winter-Berger, though there was documented evidence that he had intervened in the Buytendorp case. The Judiciary Committee, perhaps sensitive to its own relationships with Washington lobbyists, attacked Winter-Berger's lack of documentation. With it being his word against that of Gerald Ford, the 38 people on the Judiciary Committee were more than willing to accept the word of "one of their own."

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[Note to editors: The following can really be divided into two stories if you are limited in space. It is the second in a series of LNS articles about Puerto Rico to help build for the national demonstration in New York on October 27 calling for the independence of Puerto Rico. The first article appeared in #633. See graphics in this packet for a map to go with this story.]

## THE DOLLAR BRINGS DESTRUCTION: U.S. ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF PUERTO RICO

*(Editor's note: With the monopolization of the sugar industry in the early 1900's, hundreds of thousands of Puerto Ricans lost their land. Through "Operation Bootstrap," begun in 1942, one million Puerto Ricans were forced to leave their homeland to look for work in the United States. There they became part of the cheap labor market, forced to accept deplorable living conditions.*

*In Puerto Rico today, the situation is becoming intolerable, with unemployment at 30%, wages at half of what they are in the U.S., and prices 25% higher.*

*In addition, the physical condition of the island is rapidly deteriorating. Whole towns, living under a sickening pall from nearby petrochemical plants, have lost their livelihood because the ocean has become contaminated. Hundreds of people have been poisoned by chlorine and mercury and the numbers are increasing.*

*The land is also being encroached by the U.S. military -- including atomic installations -- to protect the massive U.S. economic investments in Puerto Rico. The U.S. military now controls 13% of the island.*

*The following article, which details U.S. economic domination of Puerto Rico, is taken from Puerto Rico Libre, newsletter of the Puerto Rican De-colonization Committee, and material provided by the Puerto Rican Solidarity Day Committee.)*

NEW YORK (LNS)--In 1973 the United Nations approved a resolution instructing the United States to refrain from any social or economic measures which would obstruct the independence of Puerto Rico. But despite this, the U.S. under the guise of its commonwealth government in Puerto Rico, continues with plans which will bring more foreign capital into the country and exploit the resources of the island -- at the expense of vast sections of the population.

Information discovered through governmental sources indicates that announcements made in July about expansion of the oil, tourist, and mining industries on the island is part of an extensive plan which would divide the entire island of Puerto Rico into a number of industrial regions. In order to accomplish this, plans call for the further sterilization of Puerto Rican women and massive migration to the U.S.

According to the government plan, the southern and western coasts would house petroleum refining complexes; the northern coast, an expanded pharmaceutical industry; and the central mountain range would be stripmined and its mineral deposits smelted and refined on the southern coast.

The U.S. petroleum refining industries now operating on the island -- Caribbean Gulf, Sun Oil, and Commonwealth Oil and Refining Co. (CORCO) -- have a combined refining capacity of 400,000 barrels of petroleum and naphtha per day. Sixty-six percent of the oil refined is shipped to the U.S., with Puerto Rico's needs being filled by the remaining 34%.

CORCO has announced that it will more than double its refining capacity from 161 barrels per day (BPD) to 436 BPD. According to the once-secret plans, Gulf Oil will build a new 500 BPD refining site at Cabo Rojo on the southern coast, and the much talked about "Superport" complex will be constructed at Anasco on the western coast.

This combined expansion of the island's petroleum industry will increase its refining capacity to one million BPD, an amount which is obviously disproportionate to the island's needs and capacity to withstand the destructive effects of this industry.

Phillips Petroleum, which now supplies 40% of the parazylene used in the U.S. (100% of the chemicals produced in Puerto Rico are exported to the U.S.) has announced it will expand its plant to increase the production of this chemical. Other petrochemical industries such as the Union Carbide facility and Pittsburgh Plate Glass (PPG) are also planning expansion. The PPG expansion will produce vinyl chloride (VC), a chemical which has recently been linked to a rare liver cancer which several VC workers in the U.S. have been stricken with.

The government also announced that it will give the mining rights to exploit 37,000 acres of land to American Metal Climax and Kennecott Copper, two U.S. mining companies. Copper, valued at more than one billion dollars, and nickel deposits which could supply 40% of the U.S.'s nickel needs would be stripped from Puerto Rico's central mountain range.

These corporations, which have had exploration rights on the island over the past 15-20 years, have been trying since 1969 to get the vast mineral rights. The most recent draft contract submitted in April, 1974 to the Commonwealth Government by Kennecott and AMAX proposes a "joint venture" of all three entities for extraction and refining over a 30-year period, each putting up one-third of the initial $240 million investment, with the government responsible for infrastructure costs.

Recently, however, a memorandum from the mining companies was made public by the president of the Commission of Natural Resources which showed that half of the Commonwealth's share of the profits would actually be derived from taxes, royalties and token payment for electric power--not real profits.

The pharmaceutical industry, located on the northern coast of the island, would, according to the government's new economic stategy, expand from 20 plants now operating to over 50 in the next few years. No guarantees would be provided to prevent the contamination of waters from continuing by companies such as Upjohn, Libbys, Abbot and Dupont.

The whole industrial plan would not be possible without massive quantities of electrical power which would be provided at low rates by the Puerto Rican government. Electrical power plants in Guayanilla and Rincon, and a nuclear energy plant in Arecibo, all to be built with bonds floated by Boston banks, will cost the Puerto Rican people millions of dollars in interest paid on the public debt.

The one area of the island, the western coast, which will remain relatively free from pollution and to which displaced Puerto Ricans could possibly relocate, will be used to develop hotels, tourist centers and luxurious estates for vacationing U.S. industrialists.

The plans indicate that the 3 million Puerto Ricans who live on the island, already suffering under high unemployment and inflation, would create a problem for the colonial government. The planned economic growth, which would destroy present sources of income


more....

in fishing and agriculture, eliminate whole towns through strip-mining, and make it impossible to live in areas taken over by petroleum and pharmaceutical plants, has no room for the majority of the people of the island.

The colonial government has a two-fold plan -- revealed in a document published by its Economic Development Administration (EDA) -- to alleviate this problem. Massive migration to the United States of another one million Puerto Ricans, and further sterilization of Puerto Rican women.

The island has already seen a migration of one million Puerto Ricans to the United States -- *40% of Puerto Ricans now reside in large U.S. industrial cities.* Puerto Rican women have already been used as guinea pigs for population control programs implemented throughout the world. *And 33% of all Puerto Rican women of child-bearing age have now been sterilized.*

THE HISTORY OF U.S. ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF PUERTO RICO

The penetration of the Puerto Rican economy by the U.S. began with the U.S. military invasion and occupation of the island in 1898. In the course of three years, 1899-1902, the sugar and tobacco industries were developed and protected by tariff customs of the United States. These industries became the first targets of U.S. capital domination, destroying the development of any Puerto Rican national control over the economy.

During the late 1930's, 51 corporations, predominantly U.S.-owned, controlled a total of 249,000 acres of the island. *Six-tenths of 1% of the farms owned 31% of all the farming land and controlled 44% of the total value of the land, structures and agriculture equipment in Puerto Rico.* The campesinos, or jibaras as they are called in Puerto Rico, who used to live off their own plots, no longer owned any land.

A combination of conditions, including the opening of new potential sources of sugar, and an increased emphasis on the strategic importance of Puerto Rico as an industrial as well as a military base, forced a new era in the economic development of the island.

"Operation Bootstraps"

In 1942, the Economic Development Administration, or FOMENTO, started the first phase of "Operation Bootstrap." The entire plan, backed by American interests and set into motion by the colonial governor of Puerto Rico, Rexford Tugwell, has been carried on up until the present by the Commonwealth government first established in 1952.

Operation Bootstrap is a general development plan for industry in Puerto Rico. It first analyzed the Puerto Rican problem of under-productivity as a lack of machinery and lack of heavy capital for flooding investment. The solution was to encourage industrial developers into the island -- easy enough with tax incentives and cheap labor -- and to develop a comprehensive economic program for the Commonwealth government to follow to facilitate such programs.

Basically, three states of industrial development were to be followed. The first was light, government-owned industry -- actually more of a trial balloon to prove to U.S. capitalists that industry was possible in Puerto Rico. The second state was light privately-owned industry, and the third, current stage, heavy industry. The government, of course, explained that all this development would result in an integrated, independently productive economy, but just the opposite has happened.

Through offers of 100% tax exemption for 10-17 year periods *(guaranteeing U.S. corporations approximately 50% higher return on their investments in Puerto Rico)* and the incentive of a cheap and largely unorganized labor force (abundant with the destruction of agriculture on the island), the Economic Development Administration has succeeded in establishing 2,000 factories. They represent a total investment of $3.2 billion, *85% of which is controlled by U.S. capital.* The profits do not get plowed back into the Puerto Rican economy.

In the early 1950's, the profits of American capital in Puerto Rico did not surpass $22 million a year. Its yield, however, continued to increase as the inflow of U.S. capital increased until in 1959, it grew to over $83 million. The decade of 1960 began with annual profits amounting to $115 million. By 1966 the dividends and interest rose to $281 million and by 1970 this figure rose to $583 million.

Meanwhile, a deficit in the Puerto Rican balance of payments has been a constant phenomenon since 1940. By 1969 it had reached $656 million and almost doubled by 1972 to $1,153,000. U.S. economic control of Puerto Rico has also forced the island to import far more than it exports so that its trade deficit, $15 million in 1940, rose to $995 million in 1973. *The tiny island is the fourth largest market in the world for U.S.-produced goods.*

From 1950-1969 the colonial government paid $700 million in principle and interest on money loaned to it by the financial houses of Wall Street.

The third phase of Operation Bootstrap, from the mid-1960's on, saw the most powerful American corporations establish affiliates or subsidiaries in Puerto Rico. Investments passed from light industry to enterprises of large capital investment, particularly in petroleum refineries, petrochemical and chemical industries. These heavy industries are characterized by a high level of mechanization, requiring a small labor force in proporation to the investment of capital they represent.

The Caribbean Gulf Refining Co. and the American-owned CORCO started their operations in 1955. The third, Sun Oil, started in 1969. Today, with the added establishment of petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals, these industries represent over one-third of $1.3 billion of the total investment in Puerto Rico. *(83% or 43 out of 52 plants in operation are subsidiaries of U.S. firms.)*

The "Superport"

All of the studies conducted by the Commonwealth government's EDA claim that the petroleum and petrochemical industries are the answer to Puerto Rico's main economic problem -- a non-integrated economy and staggering chronic unemployment. What the studies do not reveal however, are the following facts:

-- Several states in the U.S. rejected the construction of a Superport within their borders because of the environmental problems it would create.

-- The Superport would actually create more unemployment by accelerating the destruction, through pollution and the takeover of valuable land area, of the agriculture and fishing industries which employ approximately 40,000 people. Over the past 18 years the petroleum and petrochemical industries have provided only 8% of the jobs promised at their inception.

-- By the year 2000, with the establishment of the Superport, the U.S. corporations and the U.S. military would directly occupy over 30% of the island.

continued on the inside front cover ------

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# "In Puerto Rico, we have an abundance of bright, energetic workers.

# "Open a plant that provides work for our people and we'll guarantee you no taxes, federal or local."

–Rafael Hernández-Colón, Governor

"Although industry is booming in Puerto Rico, we are far from full employment," says Governor Hernández-Colón.

"The people of the Commonwealth need jobs and want to work. We offer manufacturers a combination of tax incentives, plentiful labor, and businesslike assistance that has led to remarkable profits in industry after industry—double the comparable profits on the mainland in most cases, and in some industries many times more.

"In Puerto Rico you can make good profits—and keep them. I don't think you can afford to overlook Puerto Rico when considering any plans for expansion."

*Governor Hernández-Colón chats with a few of Puerto Rico's near-million eager workers.*

### 100% Tax Exemption

Manufacturers are automatically exempt from federal taxes in Puerto Rico. You pay no corporate or personal taxes. And by Commonwealth law, you are exempt from Puerto Rican taxes.

This includes taxes on corporate income, real and personal property, municipal taxes, and license fees—for up to 25 years.

### Can you match these profits?

In the chemical industry, the profit-to-sales ratio averages 48.9 percent in Puerto Rico against 5.9 percent on the mainland.

In electrical machinery, 26.1 percent in Puerto Rico against 3.3 percent on the mainland.

One company in the *Fortune 1000* earns more than 30 percent of its total corporate profits from its plants in Puerto Rico.

These are not isolated examples. You'll find hundreds more among the nearly 1000 U.S. companies already in Puerto Rico.

### Reasonable labor

Wages are reasonable in Puerto Rico. And the government will help you find and train the workers you need. Trainees and instructors can be paid through government grants.

Whatever your requirements—power, services, transportation facilities, communications, or financing—chances are you'll find it on this booming island.

### Your success story

The happy experience of other manufacturers in Puerto Rico can be repeated by you.

You can earn higher profits. You can retain those profits—completely. You can get all the labor you need—at reasonable wages.

And you can operate confidently in the only place in the world that is under the U.S. flag, enjoys duty-free access to the U.S. market, and offers manufacturers total tax exemption.

With the threats manufacturers face these days—currency fluctuations, inflation, economic uncertainty, and competition that can develop overnight—you should carefully consider the advantages Puerto Rico offers. We think they'll top any other plant site. Mail coupon for the full story.

**Commonwealth of Puerto Rico**
**Economic Development Administration**
**Dept. 1-G**
**1290 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y., N.Y. 10020**

I'd like to learn more about Puerto Rico's 100% tax exemption and other benefits as a plant site. Send me your free booklet, "When It's Time To Extend Your Business Horizons."

The products I may be interested in manufacturing in Puerto Rico are: _____

Name_____ Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip_____

Country_____

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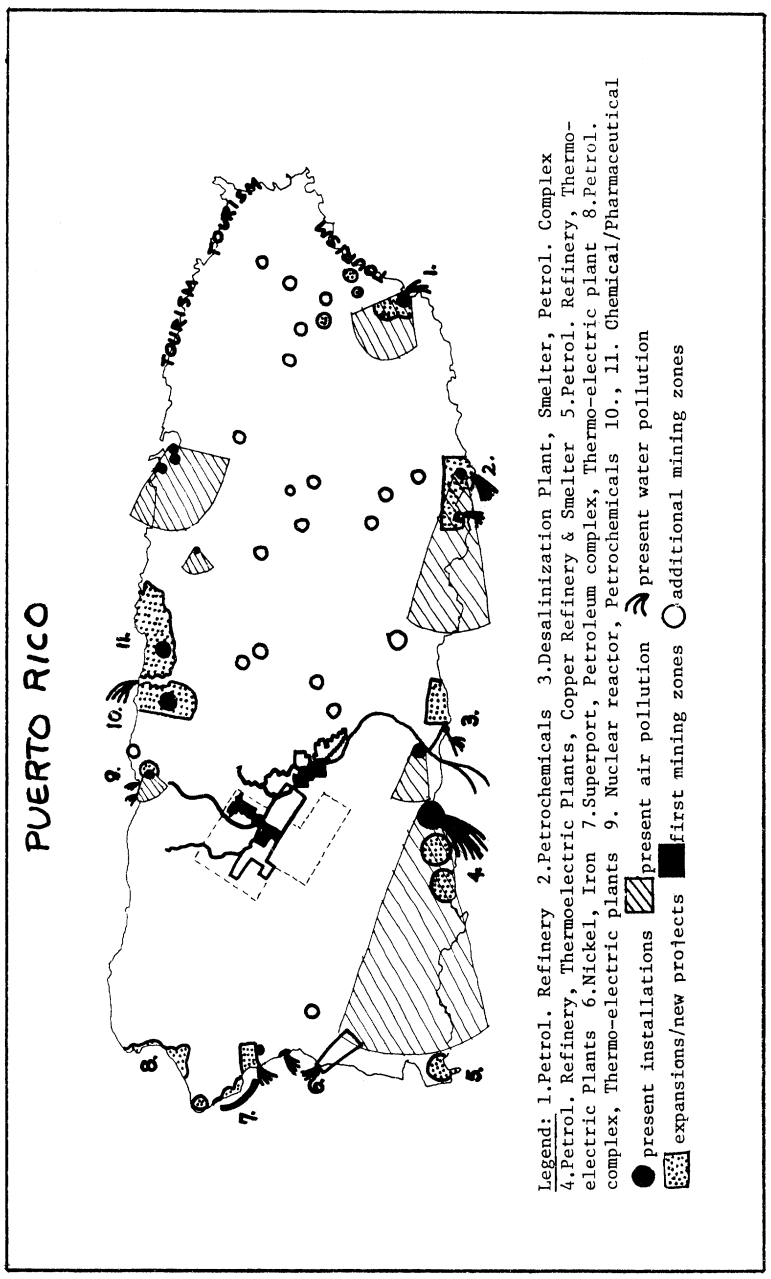


GERALD R. FORD
FIFTH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN OFFICE:
425 CHERRY STREET SE.
GRAND RAPIDS
ZIP 49502

**Congress of the United States**
**Office of the Minority Leader**
**House of Representatives**
**Washington, D.C. 20515**

May 20, 1968

Mr. Robert N. Winter-Berger
123 East 75th Street
New York, N.Y. 10021

Dear Bob:

I hasten to send you the enclosed copy of the notification that arrived this morning from the Consulate General in Rotterdam, containing information that a visa was issued to Dr. Butendorp on May 14.

You will be relieved, I know; and I am delighted that all went well after the Consul General had his personal attention called to the case.

It has been a pleasure for me to get this worked out for you. It's really been like a game of chess, hasn't it?

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford, M.C.

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GRAPHIC CREDITS FOR THIS PAGE

You can cut these out and paste them with the graphic they refer to. See the back of this page for proper placement.

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TOP RIGHT: Mrs. Park Chung Hee, wife of the President of South Korea, being carried from the stage of the National Theater in Seoul after she was shot in the head. Another bodyguard and a woman follow. Mrs. Park later died in a hospital.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 5 OF THIS PACKET (#636).

TOP LEFT: The governor of Puerto Rico offers no Federal or local taxes to companies moving to Puerto Rico. This ad ran in Newsweek.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 7 OF THIS PACKET (#636).

CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM RIGHT: This is a letter from Gerald Ford to Robert Winter-Berger.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 6 OF THIS PACKET (#636).

CREDIT: LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Map found among government documents outlines the industrial regions planned for Puerto Rico.

MAY BE RUN WITH THE STORY ON PAGE 7 OF THIS PACKET (#636).

CREDIT: CPRD/LNS